

Weyler, winning victory after victory under the most disadvantageous conditions and though at times a very sick man.

Would Not Enter Politics.

After Cuba had obtained her independence there is no doubt that Gomez would have been elected president, but he refused to accept the nomination, and would not enter politics, and declined a pension. Gomez was of great service to the American authorities in bringing about a settlement of the demands of the disbanded Cuban soldiers, who were clamoring for arrears of pay. In June, 1902, Gomez was appointed inspector general of the Cuban militia and commander of all the Cuban militia forces, amounting in all to about five thousand men.

In November, 1903, the Cuban government presented Gomez with the sum of \$50,000, in recognition of his services and in celebration of his sixty-seventh birthday. The general accepted the gift, but would not draw any of the money until all the veterans had been paid. On June 12 last the Cuban house of representatives unanimously appropriated \$100,000 for the benefit of Gen. Gomez.

Underwent an Operation.

In May last Gen. Gomez underwent, at Santiago, Cuba, an operation as the result of the spread of gangrene in an abscess on his hand. For a time his life was despaired of and his family was summoned to Santiago, but the general recovered sufficiently to move to his home in Havana June 7, accompanied by a party of Cuban friends. He arrived in the outskirts of Havana the following day, the train was stopped as near as possible to his house and Gomez, who is now in the last stages of his illness, was conveyed to his residence. He showed signs of improvement, and hopes were entertained that the end might be postponed for some considerable period. But from that time on the general failed until the end came.

Last Public Appearance.

Gen. Gomez's last public appearance was at Havana, March 23 last, on the occasion of the visit of the American squadron to that port. He was the first speaker at the luncheon given at the National Theater to the American officers and he eulogized the "United States' sacrifices in behalf of Cuba," adding that he would not forget his obligations to the great republic whose sons had made possible all that Cuba had achieved.

One of the three sons of Gomez, known to his friends as Pancho Gomez, was killed in December, 1903, when Gen. Gomez was about five feet five inches tall, of a slender build, and of an impressive appearance, though his deeply bronzed face and snow white hair and the gleam in his eyes gave him a military look. He was a very strict disciplinarian. His word was law and he enforced it with an iron hand.

Gen. Gomez wrote various pamphlets on the Cuban revolutions published in Jamaica, New York and Cuba. Among his books are: "The American Revolution," "Tomas Estrada Palma," "Pancho Gomez," and "Mi Escuela."

He is somewhat uncertainly as to the year and month of his birth, some reference books placing it at November 18, 1836, and others at August 25, 1838.

BIG WESTERN CUP.

Bookmakers Hit for \$30,000 on Geranium.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK, June 17.—Western horse owners, who have invaded the east in force this summer, made \$30,000 here this afternoon. This was done in the second race, where S. T. C. McDowell's Geranium won after being backed from 4 to 1 down to 9 to 5.

Westerners killed the ring on Geranium, and the clean-up was a mighty one, and that the bookies were not soon forgot. Charley Rowe, Johnny Coleman, K. J. Price, Tom McDowell and other westerners were in on the play.

The coup was engineered very quietly. The westerners lined up about the big books and at a given signal they began betting. Before the books realized what was going on they were all loaded to the brim with Geranium money.

The price on the McDowell filly dropped with a rush. Some bookmakers tried to lay off some of the money, but could find no one who was not ready to bet.

While the "wise" people were getting down their checks on Geranium the public was "eating up" Canteen, who was touted all over the track. Hildbrand had the leg up on Canteen, and at 9 to 2 the Yeats horse was said to be a cinch. But, like a good many other horses backed by people who were not in the know, the race track, Canteen failed miserably.

Geranium won nicely from Chimney Sweep at 12 to 1, with Uncle Urigh, at 30 to 1, third. Chimney Sweep had the break down the back stretch to the turn, where Geranium came from away back and, collaring Chimney Sweep a furlong from home, overran him and won by two lengths, under Lyn's hard ride.

NOTORIOUS MAN SENTENCED.

Sent to the Pen for Two Years and Six Months.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 17.—Joseph B. Powell, the most notorious commercial pirate ever prosecuted in North Carolina, and sentenced to two years and six months in the Atlanta Penitentiary this afternoon by Judge Thos. R. Purnell of the circuit district federal court.

Powell was convicted of the fraudulent use of the United States mail, and the case has been in court since January, 1904, costing the government nearly \$6,000.

DISTRICT MAN INJURED.

Fell From a Scaffold While at Work in Baltimore.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—Reinhard Maul of 2119 9th street northwest, Washington, D. C., sheet metal worker, while repairing water pipes on the rear of a building on East Baltimore street, fell from a scaffold, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained a fracture of the skull. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital, where an operation was performed, and hopes were entertained for his recovery. Mr. Maul has been in this city one day. He is twenty-eight years old and married.

When a Star reporter called at the home of Mr. Maul last night he was informed by one of the family that Mrs. Maul had been injured by the fall, and that she was lying in bed, with her two little children, had left on an evening train for Baltimore to be at the bedside of her husband. It was stated that the injured man left his wife to enter upon a position, and the news came as a sudden shock to the members of the family. Mrs. Maul was received by the family in a state of collapse, and it was stated that the man is not dangerously injured.

DOWIE'S PARIS PLANS.

Scuffed at by Parisians as a Commercial Quack.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE STAR.
PARIS, June 17.—Dowie's threat to descend on this "modern Babylon" is received with mixture of amusement and rage. Many journals scoff at the "Elijah" as mere commercial quack, folowing on fools a fraudulent scheme for his own enrichment, while others take him more seriously and assert that all the vice in Paris is organized entirely for and often by foreigners, especially the English, the Americans and South Americans, and Dowie should strike at the root of it, which is on his own continent.

Hay Coming Here Early Next Week.

MANHASSET, L. I., June 17.—Secretary of State Hay, who was expected here yesterday to visit his daughter, passed in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, passed a very quiet and restful day and did not leave the estate. Mr. Hay will remain here over Sunday and will probably go to Washington on Monday next for a short stay and then return here.

UNEXPECTED ACTION

Russia's Insistence for The Hague for Peace Talk.

FEARS OF MORE DELAY

MOVEMENT JEOPARDIZED BY AMBITIOUS ARMY LEADERS.

Kuropatkin's Significant Telegram to Moscow Expressing Regret at Agitation Favoring Ending War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18, 2:28 a.m.—Whether Washington or The Hague will be the scene of the Russo-Japanese peace conference is not known here, and the news of Tokyo's answer to Russia's request for a reconsideration of the place of meeting is not expected before Monday. After her ready acceptance of Washington Russia is exhibiting an unexpected insistence for The Hague, and considerable apprehension is manifested in diplomatic circles and among the friends of peace lest there will be delay in the case, Japan being unwilling to consent to the change.

This might prevent the completion of an arrangement before the conference, in which the army and navy leaders are drawn into a general engagement, which it was the object of President Bismarck to prevent. The Japanese proposal at this juncture to avoid, especially the army leaders, are bent on trying their fortunes in the field. A telegram from General Kuropatkin to the Japanese government shows that the former commander-in-chief shares the present chief's optimism, Kuropatkin expressing regret at the agitation in favor of peace negotiations, and saying: "I am convinced that the hour of success for the Russian arms is now at hand."

The Prospective Battle.

In view of the immense battle which the postponement of the conference would necessarily involve, Russia is being urged to come to a speedy agreement with Japan in regard to a meeting place, which, when all is said, is not a vital point with the nation. Ambassador Meyer met Foreign Minister Lambsdorff by special arrangement today and the question of a place of meeting for the Russo-Japanese conference was the subject of discussion, and it was probably will be renewed on Monday, although that day is one of the important religious holidays in Japan.

An alleged interview with Ambassador Meyer, which was published in a Paris paper, and in which the ambassador is said to have expressed his confidence in the success of the peace negotiations, is unauthentic. Ambassador Meyer has cabled the United States government a disavowal of the report put in his mouth by a correspondent.

The delay in arranging an audience with the emperor by the Moscow Zemstovists is evoking much comment. In connection with this there is a persistent rumor that the emperor intends to issue an important proclamation on Monday, and that the audience has been postponed, as this document will settle many grievances advanced by the Zemstovists.

Kuropatkin's Telegram.

MOSCOW, June 17.—Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed to a marshal of nobility at Moscow, expressing his regret at the peace negotiations, and saying: "I am convinced that the hour of success for the Russian arms is now at hand."

Views of Baron Rosen

TALKS OF HIS PLANS AND FORTHCOMING SOJOURN HERE.

PARIS, June 17.—Baron Rosen continues to be put forward as a possible peace plenipotentiary. When seen today the baron outlined his plans on arrival in the United States. The Russian ambassador is a man of distinguished bearing, with white hair and a clean-shaven face, and a white beard. He has a very agreeable personality and speaks English fluently. He said:

"We will reach New York on July 4, and will probably go from there to Boston and then to Manchester-by-the-Sea, and take possession of the summer house which has been secured there."

"Just what shall present my credentials to President Roosevelt will depend upon the wishes of the American government, as perhaps the President may be at Oyster Bay when I reach the United States. However, the time of proceeding to Washington will depend upon circumstances."

"If I arrive in the United States in August, I will be chosen as one of the plenipotentiaries, in which case it will take some time for him to reach Washington, and for the sessions to be held."

Baron Rosen spoke with satisfaction of his return to Washington, where he had made many acquaintances during the four years when frequently he acted as chargé d'affaires during Count M. de Sturves' service as Russian minister to the United States. He recalled the peculiar cordial relations that existed between the Russian and American officials at that period.

Baron Rosen was asked whether he expected to have the responsibility of acting as a peace plenipotentiary, and he replied: "That I am unable to say, as I have not received the slightest information from my government concerning the meeting of plenipotentiaries. When further news is received, I will be able to say more."

He thought the meeting would end the war, the ambassador replied that it was impossible for him to foresee results owing to the absence of any official advice.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.

Young Woman Shot at Man and Then Killed Herself.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Miss Minnie Stroman, a pretty dressmaker, aged twenty-seven years, living in East 80th street, walked into Louis Meyer's shoe store in 3d avenue today, tried to shoot Meyer, and, failing to kill him, then turned the revolver on herself, shot and instantly killed herself. Miss Stroman and Meyer had been close friends for two years and jealousy is believed to have been the motive for the girl's attempt on Meyer's life.

When Miss Stroman entered his store Meyer, who was standing near the door, greeted her. Miss Stroman pointed the revolver at him, saying, "I'm going to kill you, Louis." Meyer fled behind a partition in the store, and Miss Stroman fired at him. She fired three shots, the first of which struck him in the breast and the second in the head.

Miss Stroman made no further attempt to reach him, but shot herself in the breast and fell dead.

RETURNED TO FAIR COMPANY.

Over 25 Per Cent of Lady Managers' Fund Reported Not Used.

NEW YORK, June 17.—More than 25 per cent of the \$100,000 fund set apart for the exclusive use of the board of lady managers of the St. Louis exposition in philanthropic work on the exposition grounds, has been returned to the St. Louis Exposition Company according to the report of the auditing committee, which was made to the full board here today. The exact amount returned, as reported by the auditing committee, was \$25,000.

The \$100,000 fund was part of the \$4,000,000 government loan to the exposition company, and the report of the auditing committee was made to the full board here today. The exact amount returned, as reported by the auditing committee, was \$25,000.

The official existence of the board of lady managers will cease on July 1, when it submits its report to the exposition company and the national committee.

SENSATION AT WARSAW

MYSTERIOUS COUNCIL ALARMS THE PEOPLE.

(Continued From First Page.)

WARSAW, Russian Poland, June 17.—A mysterious confidential document received by all the higher Russian officials of Warsaw has caused a sensation. The officials are directed to report to Gen. Boublovich, chief of the commissariat department here, where they will go the event of "the secret" and also how many members of their families they will take with them and what railroad they propose to travel on.

There is much speculation as to what significance is attachable to the word "secrets," and every one is at a loss to understand the reasons actuating the circular, but it is known that bands of roughs have been organizing with the view of pillaging the homes of rich citizens and the police warned the Russian officials to send their families away for measure of safety. Numbers of people are depositing their valuables in the banks and are securing passports in readiness to leave at short notice.

Germany Wants an Open Door.

It appears that some sort of proposition was made to Germany suggesting that it should be acceptable to France and England. The German emperor, it is understood, declined the offer on the ground that he had encouraged the sultan to invite the powers to a conference, and also because what Germany wanted was an open door and a strict adherence to the Madrid convention. The acceptance of such a proposition would be a blow to the German position in Morocco.

Since the emperor's refusal to participate in any arrangement involving the establishment of a permanent sphere of influence in Morocco the negotiations at Paris have not progressed very rapidly. Germany hopes these negotiations may lead to the two governments may enter a conference with the assurance that the results will be mutually satisfactory to both.

In certain quarters here strong hopes exist that France will yet assent to a conference, in which event it is believed that England also will assent to a conference. Thus far Austria is the only country which has followed Germany's lead in an unconditional acceptance. Italy has recently been heard to have the most interested powers' favor a conference.

France's Attitude.

Regarding the interpretation of article seventeen, France insists that it cannot be interpreted in the broad meaning which Germany attaches to it. The treatment of the most favored nations guaranteed in this article refers, in the opinion of France, to the protection which the sultan pledges to foreigners in Morocco and in support of this interpretation France points to the fact that this article was suggested by her representative at the Madrid conference.

Germany, on the other hand, claims that the article is called to the instructions which Germany issued to her representatives at that conference to follow the rule of the most favored nation. The French ambassador at Berlin after the conference was instructed to thank the German government for the new four-point rule of the most favored nation which France sets forth as reasons for never following the rule of the most favored nation of Germany with the special influence enjoyed by France in Morocco.

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DEAD MONK A WOMAN

STARTLING REVELATION IN A DEATH AT MONASTERY.

(Continued From First Page.)

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE STAR.
BUDAPEST, June 17.—The famous monastery of Tilducan has been thrown into great excitement by a singular discovery. For thirty years the monastery has been famous as the residence of eminent and old Father Basil Popovic. From all quarters of the country people have come in pilgrimage to obtain blessings of this monk, whose ascetic life and singular virtues were widely known. A few days ago Father Basil died, aged ninety. His body was given to the monastery servants to be prepared for interment, and they discovered that the monk was a woman.

It is recalled that the thirty years ago a horrible murder of husband and two children was perpetrated in a remote part of the district. The wife disappeared, and the children were taken to the monastery. The crime and there is strong circumstantial evidence that she was the murderer.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Standing and Special Committees Are Named.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
NORFOLK, Va., June 17.—President W. F. Perry of Norfolk, Va., today announced this afternoon named the following standing and special committees of the state body:

Organization—F. K. Abrams of Newport News and G. B. Fitzgerald of Richmond, C. H. Perry of Norfolk, T. W. Muller of Norfolk, and G. M. Seckins of Alexandria.

Strikes and Labels—L. C. Perkins of Richmond, John J. Roach of Newport News, W. K. Kelly of Norfolk, and J. H. Muller of Norfolk.

Constitutional amendments—E. W. Blakey of Richmond, J. G. Brownley of Norfolk, J. H. Muller of Norfolk, and J. H. Muller of Norfolk.

On essays—J. J. Powell of Richmond, K. B. Wilson of Norfolk, John O. Harris of Norfolk, and J. H. Muller of Norfolk.

Special committees—Publications, C. G. Kizer of Norfolk, W. F. Perry of Norfolk, W. M. D. W. Nichols of Roanoke, H. L. Huller of Newport News and W. A. Davis of Norfolk. Committee to co-operate with the state board of education, J. H. Muller of Norfolk, and J. H. Muller of Norfolk.

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